

A

ACCESS MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES. Objectives that describe the extent and form of access needed to accomplish the management area direction, including how access to and within National Forest lands will be provided, whether by foot, horse, motorized vehicle, or aircraft; over water, roads, or trails; or through the air. (FSH 7709.55 section 06).

ACTIVITY AREA. Area within the project area where activities are proposed.

ACTIVITY FUELS. Activity fuel is the debris left on the ground after timber harvest or silvicultural operations. This would include unutilized portions of the tree such as limbs, needles, tops or boles; or portions of other woody vegetation required to be cut.

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT. The natural, physical, and human-related environment that is sensitive to changes due to proposed actions.

AGE CLASSES. A distinct group of trees, or portion of growing stock recognized on the basis of age (i.e., seedling, pole, mature.)

AIR QUALITY. The characteristics of the ambient air as indicated by concentrations of the six air pollutants for which national standards have been established for various classes of land as designated by the Clean Air Act, P.L. 88-206: Jan. 1978

AIRSHED. A geographical area that, because of topography, meteorology, and climate, shares the same air.

ALTERNATIVE. A mix of management prescriptions applied to specific land areas to achieve a set of goals and objectives. Each alternative represents a different way of achieving a set of similar management objectives. Sometimes the term "action alternative" is used when it is desirable to recognize that there is a "no action" alternative under which the proposed activity would not take place.

AMBIENT AIR. That portion of the atmosphere, external to buildings, to which the general public has access.

ANALYSIS AREA. The geographic area defining the scope of analysis for a particular resource. This area may be larger than the project area when effects have potential to extend beyond the boundaries of the proposed action.

APPEAL. A request by any party dissatisfied with a decision of a forest officer to have that decision reviewed at a higher organizational level within the Forest Service and, where appropriate, by the Secretary.

B

BANKFULL. The level water reaches in the stream that is at or near the lowest terrace.

BASAL AREA. The cross-sectional area, in square feet, of a tree measured at breast height (4.5 feet above the ground).

BEAR ANALYSIS AREA (BAA). Management subunits of a BMU approximately 5,000 to 15,000 acres in size used for linear open road density calculations.

BEAR MANAGEMENT UNIT (BMU). A geographic subdivision of grizzly bear habitat, which approximates the home range size of a reproductive, female grizzly bear (about 100 square miles in the Cabinet-Yaak ecosystem).

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES. A set of practices in the Forest Plan which, when applied during implementation of a project, ensures that water related beneficial uses are protected and that State water quality standards are met.

BEARS OUTSIDE THE RECOVERY ZONE (BORZ). An area outside of the identified grizzly bear recovery zone where grizzly bear detections are frequent enough to assume that bears might reasonably be present at more than incidental or transient levels.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP). The primary mechanism for achieving water quality standards and complying with the Clean Water Act of 1987. They are soil and water conservation practices that are incorporated into all land management plans as a principal mechanism for controlling non-point pollution sources that may result from management actions.

BIG GAME. Those species of large mammals normally managed as a sport hunting resource. Generally includes elk, moose, white-tailed deer, mule deer, mountain goat, bighorn sheep, black bear and mountain lion.

BIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT. Information (document) prepared by or under the direction of the Federal agency concerning listed and proposed threatened and endangered species and proposed critical habitat that may be present in the action area and the evaluation of potential effects of the action on such species and habitats.

BIOLOGICAL EVALUATION. A documented Forest Service review of programs or activities in sufficient detail to determine how an action or proposed action may affect any sensitive species.

BLOWDOWN. See windthrow.

BOARD FOOT (BF). A unit of measurement equal to an unfinished board one foot square by one inch thick. Timber volumes are often expressed in terms of thousands of board feet or MBF.

BOULDERS. Placement of boulders in streams for fish habitat enhancement is a common method intended to provide instream cover. Scour pools develop around the boulders and can be placed singly or in groups. Rocks used are generally two to three feet in diameter, depending on velocities at specific locations and are generally placed in riffles or glides.

BOGS. Perennially saturated areas that usually have wetland and riparian plants surrounding them.

BOLE. The trunk or main stem of the above ground part of a tree.

BROADCAST BURN. See prescribed burning.

C

CANOPY. The more or less continuous cover of branches and foliage formed collectively by the crowns of adjacent trees and other woody growth. Layers of canopy may be called stories.

CANOPY CLOSURE. The progressive reduction of space between tree crowns as they spread laterally; a measure of the percent of potential open space occupied by the collective tree crowns in a stand.

CAVE. A natural underground chamber that is open to the surface.

CAVITY. The hollow, excavated in snags by birds; used for roosting and reproduction by many birds and mammals.

CAVITY HABITAT. Snags, broken-topped live trees and down logs used by wildlife species that excavate and/or occupy cavities in

these trees.

CAVITY NESTERS. Wildlife species that nest in cavities.

CHECK DAMS. Instream structures constructed of rock or wood used to form a plunge pool below the structure to improve fish habitat. A variety of orientations can be used such as straight across the channel, diagonal, wedge, etc. can be used.

CLEARCUT HARVEST. A regeneration method under which the entire mature stand is cut. Some snags and potential snags may be left to benefit snag-dependent wildlife species.

CLEARCUT WITH RESERVES. A variation of the clearcutting method where reserve trees are left for all or part of a stand rotation and serve a specific function that is consistent with management objectives.

CLOSED CANOPY. The condition that exists when the canopy created by trees or shrubs or both is dense enough to exclude most of the direct sunlight from the forest floor.

CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS (CFR). The official, legal tabulation or regulations directing Federal Government activities.

COMMERCIAL THINNING. A partial cut in stands where the timber removed is sold; conducted in even-aged stands, which provides an interim timber harvest during a stand rotation.

COMMUNITY. A group of one or more populations of plants and animals in a common spatial arrangement; an ecological term used in a broad sense to include groups of various sizes and degrees of integration.

COMPARTMENTS. A geographic area delineated by a watershed drainage for management planning purposes.

CONIFER. Any of a group of needle and cone bearing evergreen trees.

CONNECTORS. Strips or patches of vegetation used by wildlife to move between habitats.

CORE AREA. Core areas are defined as areas that have no motorized vehicle access during the non-denning period and are farther than 0.3 miles from a road with motorized access. The boundary of a core area must be located at least 0.3 mile from any road or trail open to motorized use. In order to be considered effectively closed to motorized use, roads must be closed with an effective physical barrier such as an earthen barrier. Gated roads do not meet the criteria for no motorized vehicle access. Core areas provide secure places for bears displaced by human activities.

CORE SAMPLE. Stream bed material removed from the stream for analysis.

CORRIDORS. Areas of vegetation (may be linear or patch-like) available to wildlife to facilitate movement between habitats. Corridors may vary in size by species need. For big-game, forested areas of at least 600 feet in width is generally acceptable.

COVER. Vegetation used by wildlife for protection from predators, breeding and rearing of young (hiding cover), or to ameliorate conditions of weather (thermal cover).

COVER/FORAGE RATIO. The ratio, in percent, of the amount of area in cover conditions to that in forage conditions.

COVER TYPE. See forest cover type.

CROWN CLOSURE. The point during the growth of an even-aged stand when branches of adjacent trees make physical contact; a continuous canopy of tree foliage.

CROWN FIRE. A fire burning into the crowns of the vegetation generally associated with an intense understory fire.

CULTURAL RESOURCES. The physical remains of human activity (artifacts, ruins, burial mounds, petroglyphs, etc.) having scientific, prehistoric, or social values.

CUMULATIVE EFFECT. The impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other actions. Cumulative impacts can also result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.

D

DEADFALL. Previously dead trees that have fallen.

DEBRIS. The scattered remains of some things broken or destroyed; ruins; rubble; fragments.

DECADENT. Deteriorating; when used in reference to stand condition there are inferences of the loss of trees from the overstory and of the presence of disease, or indications of loss of vigor in dominant trees so that the mean annual increment is negative.

DECISION AREA. The geographic area defining the scope of this document and the alternatives proposed by it.

DECOMMISSIONING. Various treatments leading to stabilization and restoration of transportation facilities that are no longer needed.

DEGRADATION. This occurs when a stream has excess energy and more sediment leaves a reach than enters it. This is associated with channel scouring.

DENNING SITE. A place of shelter for an animal; also where an animal gives birth and raises young.

DETRIMENTAL SOIL DISTURBANCE. The condition where established threshold values for soil properties exceed and result in significant change. (FSH 2509.18, section 2.05, 9).

DESIGN CRITERIA. The requirements derived from management area direction such as safety requirements and traffic characteristics that govern the selection of elements and standards for a road or section of a road. (FSM 7721.05; FSH 7709.56, section 4.05).

DESIGN STANDARDS. The definitive lengths, widths, and depths of individual elements, such as a 12-foot traveled way, 2-foot shoulders, 3/4:1 cut slopes, 3-foot curve widening, and 6 inches of crushed aggregate, that define a road template. (FSM 7721.05 and FSH 7709.56, section 4.05)

DESIRED CONDITION. A portrayal of the land or resource conditions which are expected to result if goals and objectives are fully achieved.

DISPERSED RECREATION. Outdoor recreation in which visitors are diffused over relatively large areas. Where facilities or developments are provided, they are more for access and protection of the environment than for the comfort or convenience of the people.

DISPLACEMENT AREA. An area of suitable habitat reserved for use by a local population of a wildlife species while that population is displaced from, or caused to vacate, its former habitat by

disturbance from human activities.

DISTURBANCE. Any event which affects the successional development of a plant community (examples: fire, insect attack, windthrow, timber harvest).

DIVERSITY. The relative distribution and abundance of different plant and animal communities and species within an area.

DOUBLE WIND DEFLECTORS. Two single wing deflectors installed across from one another to narrow the channel and increase velocities such that a deep scour pool develops in the center of the channel. Channel width is narrowed anywhere from 40-80%.

DOWN WOODY COMPONENT. A component of forest habitats used by wildlife for feeding, denning, and shelter. (See Old Growth Habitat.)

DUFF. An organic surface soil layer, below the litter layer, in which the original form of plant and animal matter cannot be identified with the unaided eye.

E

ECOLOGICAL NICHE. The set of habitat conditions that are favorable for the growth and reproduction of a given species.

ECOSYSTEM. The complete system formed by the interaction of a group of organisms and their environment. In this context of activities on National Forest lands, humans are considered a part of the ecosystem.

ECOSYSTEM BURNING. Ecosystem burning is the application of prescribed fire to fire dependent ecosystems to meet multi-resource objectives such as wildlife habitat improvement, insect and disease control, timber stand protection, etc. This treatment can reduce the fire hazard, as well as achieve other resource needs by emulating the fire regime that would have existed naturally without intensive fire suppression policies.

EFFECTS (or impacts). Environmental consequences (the scientific and analytical basis for comparison of alternatives) as a result of a proposed action. Effects may be either direct, which are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place, or indirect, which are caused by the action and are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable, or cumulative.

ENDANGERED SPECIES. Any plant or animal species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. (Endangered Species Act of 1973).

ENDEMIC. Plant or animal species occurring only in a restricted geographic area.

ENVIRONMENT. The aggregate of physical, biological, economic, and social factors affecting organisms in an area.

ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS. An analysis of alternative actions and their predictable environmental effects, including physical, biological, economic, and social consequences and their interactions; short- and long-term effects; direct, indirect, and cumulative effects.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (EA). A concise public document which serves to: (a) Briefly provide sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare an EIS or a Finding of No Significant Impact; (b) Aid an agency's compliance with NEPA when no EIS is necessary; (c) Facilitate preparation of an EIS when

necessary.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS). A detailed statement prepared by the responsible official in which a major Federal action which significantly affects the quality of the human environment is described, alternatives to the proposed action provided, and effects analyzed.

EPHEMERAL STREAMS. Streams that flow only as a direct response to rainfall or snowmelt events. They have no baseflow.

EPIDEMIC. The populations of plants, animals, and diseases that build-up, often rapidly, to highly abnormal and generally injurious levels.

EQUIVALENT CLEARCUT AREA (ECA). Equivalent Clearcut Area is an indicator of basin condition and is calculated from the total amount of crown removal that has occurred from harvesting, road building, and other activities based on the current state of vegetative recovery.

EROSION. Detachment or movement of soil or rock fragments by water, wind, ice, or gravity. Accelerated erosion is much more rapid than normal, natural, or geologic erosion, primarily as a result of the influence of activities of people animals, or natural catastrophes.

EVEN-AGED MANAGEMENT. Deliberate planned actions that result in stands of trees of essentially the same age, growing together. Clearcut, shelterwood, or seed tree cutting methods produce even-aged stands.

EXTIRPATION. Complete loss.

F

FEDERAL REGISTER. A daily publication which reports Presidential and Federal Agency documents.

FLOODPLAIN. The lowland and relatively flat areas adjoining inland and coastal waters, including, at a minimum, that area subject to a 1 percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year.

FIRE DEPENDENT ECOSYSTEM. A community of plants and animals that must experience recurring disturbances by fire, in order to sustain its natural plant succession, structure and composition of vegetation, and maintain appropriate fuel loading and nutrient cycling to ensure proper ecosystem function.

FIRE ORIGIN. Regeneration following a fire; usually consisting of tree species that rely on fire to regenerate.

FIRE PERIMETER. The outer edge limits of a fire-burned area.

FIRE REGIME. The characteristics of fire in a given ecosystem, such as the frequency, predictability, intensity, seasonally, and extent in an ecosystem. At least three fire regime classes can be described for the forested ecosystems of the project area:

Non-Lethal Fire Severity. A low-severity or cool fire with minimal impact on the site. It burns in surface fuels consuming only the litter, herbaceous fuels, foliage and small twigs on woody undergrowth. Little heat travels downward through the duff. Non-lethal fires can be expected to result in up to 20% canopy cover loss.

Lethal (Stand Replacing) Fire Severity. A high-severity fire that burns through the overstory and understory consuming large woody surface fuels and potentially the entire duff layer. Following this type of fire, anywhere from 70-90% of the mature canopy cover is killed, stand development is set back to an initiation stage, whereby stand replacement begins. Despite

the intensity of these disturbances, it is common for scattered islands of unburned vegetation to remain in areas that are protected.

Mixed Fire Severity. A broad category of moderate fires which includes the characteristics of both lethal and non-lethal fires. Mixed severity fires can consume litter, upper duff, understory plants, and foliage on understory trees. Individual and groups of overstory trees may torch out if fuel ladders exist. This fire regime may result in anywhere from 20-70% loss in tree canopy occurring within a mosaic of stand conditions.

FIRE CYCLE (Fire Return Interval). The average time between fires in a given area.

FIRE TOLERANT. A plant which has properties or characteristics which enable it to survive fire.

FORAGE. Vegetation used for food by wildlife, particularly big game wildlife and domestic livestock.

FORAGE AREAS. Vegetated areas with less than 60 percent combined canopy closure of tree and tall shrub (greater than 7 feet in height).

FOREST COVER TYPE. A descriptive classification of forestland based on the present vegetative species composition and/or locality (ie: lodgepole pine, mixed conifer). Most stands are given a classification (stratum label), based on aerial photo interpretation, that includes the forest cover type, the size class, density class, and stand development phase. For example: a stand with the stratum label of LP2W would be considered a lodgepole pine cover type (LP) that is of a pole/small sawtimber size class (2) and is well stocked with coniferous trees (W).

FOREST DEVELOPMENT ROAD. A forest road under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service. (PL 95-599), section 106 and FSM 7705. Also see 36 CFR 2161.2) These roads are not public roads. (FSM 7700)

FOREST HEALTH. An ecological perspective that looks at the resiliency of an ecosystem and its ability to be sustainable.

FOREST LAND. Land at least 10 percent occupied by forest trees or formerly having had such tree cover and not currently developed for nonforest use.

FROST HEAVING. Occurs when moist or saturated soils are frozen, causing seedlings which are not yet deeply rooted to be ejected from the soil. This occurs mostly in low elevation areas that have frost before there is a cover of snow.

FUELS. Combustible materials present in the forest which potentially contribute a significant fire hazard, such as grass, trees, shrubs, limbs, branches, duff, and stumps.

FUEL LOADING. The amount of living plants, dead woody vegetative materials, and other vegetative materials which are capable of burning, usually measured in tons per acre.

FUELS MANAGEMENT. Manipulation or reduction of fuels to meet Forest protection and management objectives while preserving and enhancing environmental quality.

G

GAP. An opening in the stand or canopy caused by some disturbance.

GRADIENT. The rise or fall of a ground surface expressed in degrees of slope.

GRAVEL TRAPS. Structures used to capture and hold gravels to improve spawning habitat for fish where streams have an adequate supply of gravel but little instream structure (such as fallen trees, large rocks, debris, etc.) to catch and hold gravel. There are several installation methods including using straight log sills and V-shaped gravel traps.

GRIZZLY BEAR MANAGEMENT SITUATIONS. The following classes identify management situations which are used to stratify grizzly bear habitat consistent with definitions in the Interagency Grizzly Bear guidelines:

Situation 1: Habitat contains grizzly population centers and habitat components needed for the survival and recovery of the species. Management decisions will favor the needs of the grizzly. Habitat maintenance and improvement and grizzly/human conflict minimization will receive the highest management priority.

Situation 2: Current information indicates habitat lacks population centers and/or highly suitable habitat, although some seasonal components may exist. Grizzly bear habitat needs will be considered along with other management concerns.

Situation 3: High use human areas such as campgrounds and residences not being managed to encourage grizzly use or to improve habitat for grizzly.

H

HABITAT. The sum total of environmental conditions of a specific place occupied by a wildlife species or a population of such species.

HABITAT COMPONENT. A simple part, or a relatively complex entity regarded as a part, or an area or type of environment in which an organism or biological population normally lives or occurs.

HABITAT DIVERSITY. The variation in types, sizes, and shapes of landscape elements or vegetation types.

HABITAT EFFECTIVENESS. The ability of an area to support a species (individual or population) based on a potential of 100%.

HABITAT TYPE. An aggregation of all land areas potentially capable of producing similar plant communities at climax. Within the analysis area the following habitat types are present: western redcedar/queencup beadleily (531), western hemlock/queencup beadleily (571), western hemlock/menziesia (579), subalpine fir/queencup beadleily (620), subalpine fir/menziesia (670), subalpine fir/beargrass (690), subalpine fir/beargrass, grouse whortleberry (692), subalpine fir/grouse whortleberry, pinegrass (731), subalpine fir/alder (740).

HABITAT TYPE GROUP. A category of habitat types with similar ecological amplitudes and environmental conditions. Combined with information on stand conditions, habitat type groups can be used to develop silvicultural stand treatment priorities during the IDT process.

HARDWOODS. A conventional term for the wood of broadleaf trees. In the decision area these trees are generally confined to areas near water.

HIDING COVER. Vegetation capable of hiding 90 percent of a standing adult deer or elk at 200 feet or less. Includes some shrub stands and all forested stand conditions with adequate tree stem

density or shrub layer to hide animals. In some cases, topographic features also can provide hiding cover.

HIGH RISK. Individual or groups of trees that are live (green) but have the physical characteristics favorable to insect infestation. Trees in this category are subject to mortality and loss of economic value.

HOST TREE. A tree in which other organisms, parasites, or insects live for part of their life cycle.

I

INDICATOR SPECIES. See management indicator species.

INDIRECT EFFECTS. Secondary effects which occur in locations other than the initial action or significantly later in time.

INFS. (Inland Native Fish Strategy) On July 31, 1995, the Decision Notice for Inland Native Fish Strategy Environmental Assessment (INFS) was signed. This strategy was developed to provide interim (approximately 18 months) direction to protect habitat and populations of native resident fish and supersedes the Kootenai Riparian Guidelines previously used.

INSTREAM FLOWS. The minimum water volume (cubic feet/second) in each stream necessary to meet seasonal streamflow requirements for maintaining aquatic ecosystems, visual quality, recreational opportunities and other uses.

INTERAGENCY GUIDELINES. A document which was originally developed in the Yellowstone grizzly bear ecosystem and later applied to all grizzly habitat through congressional mandate. Previously known as the "Yellowstone Guidelines", it identifies important, specific management measures regarding the conduct of multiple use activities in grizzly bear habitat and parameters for identifying the sensitivity of grizzly bear habitat to human activities.

INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM (IDT). A group of resource professionals with different expertise that collaborate to develop and evaluate resource management decisions.

INTERMEDIATE HARVEST. Any harvest in an even-age stand rotation which retains the major stand components and does not regenerate the stand.

INTERMITTENT STORED SERVICE. Intermittent service road, closed to traffic. The road is in a condition that there is little resource risk if maintenance is not performed (self-maintaining).

INTERMITTENT STREAM. A stream which flows only at certain times of the year when it receives water from springs or from some surface source such as melting snow.

INVENTORIED ROADLESS AREA. Roadless areas studied for wilderness designation. Forest Plan, Appendix C.

IRREVERSIBLE. A term that describes the loss of future options. Applies primarily to the effects of use of nonrenewable resources, such as minerals or cultural resources, or to those factors, such as soil productivity that are renewable only over long periods of time.

IRRETRIEVABLE. A term that applies to the loss of production, harvest, or use of natural resources. For example, some or all of the timber production from an area is lost irretrievably while an area is serving as a winter sports site. The production lost is irretrievable, but the action is not irreversible. If the use changes, it is possible to resume timber production.

J

J-HOOK VANES. Structures constructed of rock and/or logs used for pool formation, grade control, and to reduce bank stress. Orientation of the structure determines pool dimensions and can be used to turn the current in the desired direction as well. Similar to a vortex weir but has additional utility on meanders, etc.

L

LADDER FUELS. Small trees and understory shrubs that allow fire to burn up into the canopy of larger trees.

LANDSCAPE. The aspect of the land that is characteristic of a particular region or area.

LANDTYPE. A unit of land with similar designated soil, vegetation, geology, topography, climate and drainage. The basis for mapping units in the land systems inventory.

LARGE WOODY MATERIAL. (Also large woody debris; LWD)- Branches and/or tree trunks located within a stream channel, originating from trees growing in or near the channel. Such material is considered "large" if it is of sufficient size that it remains at least partially submerged during all but major flood events. These materials are important in stream systems because they serve a variety of functions related to channel hydraulics and morphology. Functions would include flow energy reduction due to friction and turbulence on downstream side of debris, and sediment storage on upstream side of materials. LWD is delivered to stream channels by decay and/or windfall of trees in close proximity to stream channels.

LIMITING FACTOR. The environmental influence through which the toleration limit of an organism is first reached, which acts, therefore, as the immediate restriction in one or more of its functions or activities or in its geographic distribution.

LODGEPOLE PINE. See explanation under timber type.

M

MANAGEMENT AREA. Geographic areas, not necessarily contiguous, which have common management direction, consistent with the Forest Plan allocations.

MANAGEMENT DIRECTION. A statement of multiple use and other goals and objectives, along with the associated management prescriptions and standards and guidelines to direct resource management.

MANAGEMENT INDICATOR SPECIES (MIS). A species of wildlife, fish, or plant whose health and vigor are believed to accurately reflect the health and vigor of other species having similar habitat and protection needs to those of the selected indicator species.

MATURE. On lands allocated for timber harvest, mature is defined as trees or stands that have reached rotation age, generally around 100 years. In the context of wildlife - Mature forest habitat with characteristics needed to provide habitat for species such as pine marten and pileated woodpecker (generally occurs around age 100).

MID-SERIAL. A middle transitory stage in forest succession.

MITIGATION. Actions to avoid, minimize, reduce, eliminate, replace, or rectify the impact of a management practice.

MIXED CONIFER. See explanation under timber type.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION. The evaluation, on a sample basis, of Forest Plan management practices to determine how well objectives are being met, as well as the effects of those management practices on the land and environment.

MONOCULTURE. A pure stand of a single species.

MOSAIC. The intermingling of plant communities and their successional stages in such a manner as to give the impression of an interwoven design.

MOUNTAIN PINE BEETLE. The common name for the bark beetle (*Dendroctonus ponderosae*, Hopkins) which is an insect pest that has caused more tree mortality in the intermountain west than any other.

MULTI-STORY. A forest stand or plant community having more than two main canopy layers or "stories".

N

NEPA PROCESS. An interdisciplinary process, mandated by the National Environmental Policy Act, which concentrates decisionmaking around issues, concerns, alternatives and the effects of alternatives on the environment.

NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE. The No Action alternative is required by regulations implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (40 CFR 1502.14). The no action alternative provides a baseline for estimating the effects of other alternatives. Where a project activity is being evaluated, the no action alternative is defined as one where no action or activity would take place.

NONGAME SPECIES. All wild animals not subject to sport hunting, trapping or fishing regulations.

NONSTOCKED. A stand of trees or aggregation of stands that have a stocking level below the minimum specified for meeting the prescribed management objectives.

NOXIOUS WEEDS. Plant species that are designated by Federal or state law, possessing undesirable characteristics such as aggressive and difficult to manage; poisonous or toxic; parasitic; a carrier or host of serious insects or disease; or not native, new or not common to the United States.

NUTRIENT. An element found in the soil that is needed for plant growth.

O

OBLITERATION. The reclamation and/or restoration of land to resource production from that of a transportation facility. Typically the road cuts and fills are recontoured to match what was there before the road was built.

OLD GROWTH HABITAT. Old growth is a distinct successional stage in the development of a timber stand that has special significance for wildlife, generally characterized by: (1) large diameter trees (often exceeding 19" dbh) with a relatively dense, often multilayer canopy. (2) the presence of large, standing dead or dying trees. (3) down and dead trees, (4) stand decadence associated with the presence of various fungi and heartrots, (5) and an average age often in excess of 200 years.

OPEN ROAD DENSITY. A measure of the amount of open roads per area of land, usually expressed as miles per square mile.

OUTBREAK. Sudden occurrence of a disease or insect pest.

OUTSLOPE. When the slope from inside of shoulder to outside of shoulder exceeds the alignment grade.

OVERMATURE. The condition that exists after an even-aged stand reaches maturity and decline in vigor, health and soundness.

OVERSTOCKED. Stands exceeding a prescribed standard or expected number of trees or basal area per acre.

OVERSTORY. The portion of trees in a forest which forms the uppermost layer of foliage.

P

PARTICULATE MATTER (PM): Any airborne finely divided material, except uncombined water, which exists as a solid or liquid at standard conditions, specifically dust, smoke, mist, fumes or smog.

PATCH. An area of vegetation that is relatively homogeneous internally with respect to composition and successional stage and that differs from what surrounds it.

PAYMENTS TO STATES (or Payments to Counties) The portion of receipts derived from Forest Service resource management that is distributed to State and county governments as the Forest Service 25 percent fund payments.

PEAK FLOW. The greatest flow attained during the melting of the winter snowpack.

PERENNIAL STREAMS. Streams that flow continuously throughout the year.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC AREA (PA). Large areas of associated landtypes used in the mid-scale analysis of ecosystems. These areas typically have similar features in geology, soil types, fire occurrence and vegetative communities.

PLANT ASSOCIATION. A potential natural plant community of definite floristic composition and uniform appearance.

PLANTATIONS. Areas in the forest where trees have been planted.

POPULATION. In statistics, the aggregate of all units forming the subject of study; otherwise, a community of individuals that share a common gene pool.

PRECOMMERCIAL THINNING. The removal of excess and undesirable trees from a stand before the thinnings have any commercial value. The purpose is to allow selected leave trees to grow freely of competition from other trees and plants.

PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE. The agency's preferred alternative, one or more, that is identified in the impact statement (40 CFR 1502.14).

PRESCRIBED BURNING. The intentional application of fire to wildland fuels in either their natural or modified state under such conditions as to allow the fire to be confined to a predetermined area and at the same time to produce the intensity of heat and rate of spread required to further certain planned objectives (ie: silviculture, wildlife management, reduction of fuel hazard, etc.)

PRESCRIBED FIRE. A wildland fire burning under preplanned specified conditions to accomplish specific planned objectives. It may result from either a planned or unplanned ignition.

PRESCRIPTION. Management practices selected and scheduled for application on a designated area to attain specific goals and

objectives.

PREVENTION OF SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION (PSD); A requirement of the Clean Air Act, which establishes the maximum allowable increases in ambient air concentrations of selected air pollutants above baseline concentrations in areas designated as Class I, Class II or Class III areas.

PROGRAMMATIC EIS. An environmental impact statement that establishes a broad management direction for an area by establishing a goal, objective, standard, management prescription and monitoring and evaluation requirement for different types of activities which are permitted. It also can establish what activities are not permitted within the specific area(s). This document does not mandate or authorize the permitted activities to proceed.

PROJECT AREA. The geographic area defining the scope of this document and the alternatives proposed by it.

PROJECT FILE. An assemblage of documents that contains all the information developed or used during an environmental analysis. This information may be summarized in an Environmental Assessment or an Environmental Impact Statement. The project file becomes part of the administrative record for judicial review in case of legal action.

R

RANGER DISTRICT. An administrative subdivision of the Forest, supervised by a District Ranger who reports to the Forest Supervisor.

RECORD OF DECISION. A concise public document disclosing the decision made following preparation of an EIS and the rationale used by the deciding officer to reach that decision.

RECREATION OPPORTUNITY SPECTRUM (ROS). A range of possible combinations or recreation activities, settings, and experience opportunities, from Primitive to Urban, arranged along a continuum. Classes used herein are:

Primitive (PRIM). Area is characterized by essentially unmodified natural environment of fairly large size. Interaction between users is very low and evidence of other area users is minimal. The area is managed to be essentially free from evidence of man-induced restrictions and controls. Motorized use within the area is not permitted.

Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized (SPNM). Area is characterized by a predominantly natural or natural-appearing environment of moderate-to-large size. Interaction between users is low, but there is often evidence of other users. The area is managed in such a way that minimum on-site controls and restrictions may be present, but are subtle. Motorized use is not permitted.

Semi-Primitive Motorized (SPM). Area is characterized by a predominately natural or natural-appearing environment of moderate-large size. Concentration of users is low, but there is often evidence of other area users. The area is managed in such a way that minimum on-site controls and restrictions may be present, but are subtle. Motorized use is permitted.

Roaded Natural Appearing (RNA). Area is characterized by predominantly natural appearing environment with moderate evidences of the sights and sounds of man. Such evidences usually harmonize with the natural environment. Interaction between users may be low to moderate, but with evidence of other users prevalent. Resource modification and utilization practices are evident, but harmonize with the natural

environment. Conventional motorized use is provided for in the construction standards and design facilities.

Rural (R). Area is characterized by substantially modified natural environment. Resource modification and utilization practices are primarily to enhance specific recreation activities and to maintain vegetative cover and soil. Sights and sounds of man are readily evident, and the interaction between users is often moderate to high. A considerable number of facilities are designed for use by a large number of people. Facilities are often provided for special activities. Moderate densities are provided far away from developed sites. Facilities for intensified motorized use and parking are available.

REFORESTATION. The natural or artificial restocking of an area with forest trees. It may include tree planting and seeding measures to obtain natural regeneration.

REGENERATION. The renewal of a tree crop, whether by natural or artificial means. This term may also refer to the crop (seedlings, saplings) itself.

REGENERATION HARVEST. Used in reference to clearcut, seedtree and shelterwood harvest methods which remove an existing stand to prepare a site for regeneration.

REHABILITATION. Returning of land to farm use or to productivity in conformity with a prior land use plan, including a stable ecological state that does not contribute substantially to environmental deterioration and is consistent with surrounding aesthetic values.

RELIC. A tree that has survived several stand replacing events.

RESERVE TREE. Trees retained after the regeneration period (pole sized or larger) under the clearcutting, seed tree, or shelterwood methods.

RESIDUAL TREE. Trees remaining after any harvest.

RESTOCKING. The process of adding additional trees by planting or seeding to bring the stocking up to prescribed conditions.

RESTORATION. The act of returning to historic site conditions (structure and composition) or ecological processes that existed before the disruption or interruption of these processes.

RESTRICTED ROAD. A National Forest road or segment which is restricted from a certain type of use or all uses during certain seasons of the year or yearlong. The use being restricted and the time period must be specified. The closure is legal when the Forest Supervisor has issued an Order and posted that Order in accordance with 36 CFR 261.

RHIZOME. A rootlike stem under or on top of the ground, ordinarily in a horizontal position, which usually sends out roots from its lower surface and leafy shoots from its upper surface.

RIFFLE STABILITY INDEX (RSI). A system of measure that predicts channel substrate stability.

RIPARIAN AREAS/HABITATS. Land areas where the vegetation and microclimate are influenced by perennial and/or intermittent water.

RIPPING. A method of aerating the surface and subsurface material of a road, landing, and/or skidtrails to allow water infiltration by tilling the soil with a piece of machinery equipped with ripper bars.

ROAD. A general term denoting a way for purposes of travel by vehicles greater than 50 inches in width. (FSM 2355.05)

ROADLESS. Area characterized by its lack of roads; i.e. unroaded.

ROAD MAINTENANCE. The upkeep of the entire Forest Development Transportation Facility including surface and shoulders, parking and side areas, structures, and such traffic-control devices as are necessary for its safe and efficient utilization.

ROAD MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE. Defines the intended purpose of an individual road based on management area direction and access management objectives. Road management objectives contain design criteria, operation criteria, and maintenance criteria. (FSM 7721.31 and FSH 7790.55--33).

ROAD RECONSTRUCTION. The investment in construction activities that result in betterment, restoration, or in realignment of a road as defined below.

Realignment - Investment in construction activity that results in the new location of an existing road or portions thereof.

Betterment - Investment in construction activity that raises the traffic service level of a road or improves its safety or operating efficiency.

Restoration - Investment in construction activity required to rebuild a road to its approved traffic service level. (FSM 7705)

ROOT CROWNS. The point at or just below the surface of the ground where the stem and root join.

ROOT DISEASE. A fungal organism which lives in organic matter in the soil and invades the living roots systems of trees.

ROOT WAD. The lower bole of a tree with large roots attached, often used in bank revetments to slow water velocity and provide fish habitat. Very effective at preventing or reducing bank erosion on high stress corners.

ROSGEN CHANNEL CLASSIFICATION. A system of measure that utilizes various channel features to rate a stream or river into reproducible classes.

ROTATION. The planned number of years required to establish (including the regeneration period) and grow timber crops to a specified condition or maturity for regeneration harvest.

S

SALMONIDS. Members of the family of elongate soft-finned fishes Salmonidae - the trout and salmon family.

SALVAGE HARVEST. The cutting of trees that are dead, dying, or deteriorating before they lose commercial value as sawtimber. The removed trees are generally overmature, damaged by fire, wind, insects, fungi or other injurious agencies.

SCOPING. The procedures by which the Forest Service determines the extent of analysis necessary for a proposed action, i.e., the range of actions, alternatives, and impacts to be addressed, identification of significant issues related to a proposed action, and establishing the depth of environmental analysis, data, and task assignments needed.

SEDIMENT. Any material carried in suspension by water, which will ultimately settle to the bottom. Sediment has two main sources:

from the channel area itself and from disturbed sites.

SEDIMENT TRAP. Any natural or man-made feature in a stream that traps sediment.

SEED TREE. A tree selected as a natural seed source within a shelterwood or seedtree harvest cut; sometimes also reserved for seed collection.

SEEDTREE HARVEST. A regeneration method under an even-aged silvicultural system. A portion of the mature stand, usually 10-15 trees/acre, is retained as a source of seed for regeneration of the stand. The seed trees are intended for removal after regeneration is considered to be established. Note: where there is no intention of removing the seed trees once the stand is regenerated, a seedtree seed cut with reserves is the appropriate silvicultural system.

SEEDLINGS AND SAPLINGS. Non-commercial-size young trees, generally occurring in plantations.

SELECTION HARVEST. The periodic removal of trees, usually at 10-20 year intervals, individually or in small groups, from an uneven-aged forest in order to realize yield and establish regeneration of irregular constitution.

SENSITIVE SPECIES. Those species identified by the Regional Forester for which population viability is a concern as evidenced by significant current or predicted downward trends in (a) population numbers or density, or (b) habitat capability that would reduce a species' existing distribution.

SENSITIVITY LEVEL. A particular degree or measure of viewer interest in the scenic qualities of the landscape.

SERIAL STAGE. A transitory or developmental stage of a biotic community in an ecological succession (does not include climax successional stage or pioneer stage).

Early Seral/Very Early Seral. Early seral is seedlings (i.e. germinates up to 5 foot tall seedlings and < 1" dbh); and saplings (i.e. trees 1 to 5" dbh; and: non-stocked, brush, and areas of bare soil). Trees are 0 to 40 years old. -- The subset entitled "very early seral" is 0 to 15 years old.

Mid Seral. Mid seral is pole sized timber (i.e. trees 6 to 9" dbh); and, immature saw timber (i.e. trees with a dbh 10" to 12" for MCI & II and 9" to 12" for lodgepole pine). Ages for mid seral are 41 to 100 years old.

Mature Seral. Mature seral is sawtimber that is >13" dbh. It includes mature high risk sawtimber, mature low risk sawtimber, and replacement old growth.

Late Seral. Late seral stands are past CMAI. They are explicitly displayed in the successional distribution of seral stages as the acres of identified old growth (i.e. generally >16" dbh and 151 years old+).

SHADE INTOLERANCE. A characteristic of plants that describes their propensity to establish and grow in direct or full sunlight conditions.

SHADE TOLERANCE. A characteristic of plants that describes their propensity to establish and grow under indirect or reduced light conditions most often in the shade of other plants growing around or above them.

SHELTERWOOD HARVEST. A regeneration method under an even-aged silvicultural system. A portion of the mature stand is retained as a source of seed and site protection during the

regeneration period.

SHRUB. A plant with persistent woody stems and relatively low growth form; usually produces several basal shoots as opposed to a single bole; differs from a tree by its low stature and nonarborescent form.

SIGNIFICANT. As used in NEPA, requires consideration of both context and intensity. Context means that the significance of an action must be analyzed in several contexts such as society as a whole, and the affected region, interests, and locality. Intensity refers to the severity of impacts (40 CFR 1508.27).

SILVICULTURE. The art and science of growing and tending forest vegetation, i.e., controlling the establishment, composition, and growth of forests, for specific management goals.

SILVICULTURAL DIAGNOSIS. The process of comparing existing stand conditions to a desired condition or "target stand", and determining a need for treatment to bring the stand to the desired condition.

SILVICULTURAL PRESCRIPTION. A site-specific plan that describes the intended management objectives for an area; must be consistent with any higher level plan that encompasses the area to which the prescription applies; identifies the method for harvesting the existing forest stands and a series of silvicultural treatments that will be carried out to establish a free growing crop of trees in a manner that accommodates other resource values as identified; subsequent documents, including timber sale contracts and logging plans, must follow the intent and meet the standards specified in the silvicultural prescription.

SILVICULTURAL SYSTEM. A management process whereby forests are tended, harvested, and replaced, resulting in a forest of distinctive form. Systems are classified according to the method of carrying out the cuttings that remove the mature crop and provide for regeneration, and according to the type of forest thereby produced.

SINGLE WING DEFLECTORS. These commonly used devices are installed to direct streamflows, increase velocities, and form small pools. They are often used to direct streamflows away from unstable banks. A single "wing", often constructed using a log, is anchored so that the log forms a line from the bank pointing upstream at an angle. Slack water forms above the log and increases velocity over the log back towards the center of the stream.

SITE PREPARATION. A general term for a variety of activities that remove or treat competing vegetation, slash, and other debris that may inhibit the establishment of regeneration.

SIZE CLASS. A classification of forest stands based on live trees in the stand. The classification uses a four letter acronym based on descriptive adjectives. For example, a stand that is designated as a size class MLRS is a mature stand (M) that is considered low risk to damaging insects or disease (LR) and is stocked with sawtimber sized trees of a specified diameter and stocking level (S).

SLASH. The residue left on the ground after felling and other silvicultural operations and/or accumulating there as a result of storm, fire, girdling, or poisoning of trees.

SLASH BURNING. The treatment or burning of slash so as to reduce fire or insect hazards.

SNAG. A standing dead tree usually without merchantable value for timber products, but may have characteristics of benefit to some cavity nesting wildlife species.

SNAG DEPENDENT WILDLIFE. Wildlife species that are dependent on snags for nesting or roosting habitat or for food.

SPECIAL USE PERMIT. A permit issued under established laws and regulations to an individual, organization, or company for occupancy or use of National Forest land for some special purpose.

SPECIES. A unit of classification of plants and animals consisting of the largest and most inclusive array of sexually reproducing and cross-fertilizing individuals which share a common gene pool.

SPECIFIED ROAD. A Forest System Road, including related transportation facilities and appurtenances, shown on a Timber Sale Area Map and listed in Table A9 of the Timber Sale Contract.

STAGNATION. Refers to stand growth, implying that there is a failure to express dominance due to poor site conditions, or competition from other trees that limit development of the crowns, which suppresses individual tree growth, and over all stand development. Usually diameter growth is severely limited and height growth still occurs but slowly.

STAND. A community of trees or other vegetation uniform in composition, constitution, spatial arrangement, or condition to be distinguishable from adjacent communities.

STAND COMPOSITION. The representation of tree species in a forest stand, expressed by some measure of dominance (ie % volume, number, basal area).

STAND DENSITY. A measure of the degree of crowding of trees within stocked areas, commonly expressed by various growing-space ratios such as crown length to tree height, crown diameter to diameter at breast height, crown diameter to tree height, or of stem spacing to tree height.

STAND REPLACING FIRE. A fire that kills most or all of a stand, and causes a new stand to be started.

STAND STRUCTURE. The horizontal and vertical arrangement of the vegetation in a stand.

STANDARD. A particular action, level of performance, or threshold specified by the Forest Plan for resource protection or accomplishment of management objectives. Unlike "guidelines" which are optional, standards specified in the Forest Plan are mandatory.

STOCKED. Stands falling within a prescribed standard or expected number of trees or basal area per acre.

STOCKING. The degree to which trees occupy the land, measured by basal area and/or number of trees by size and spacing, compared with a stocking standard; that is, the basal area and/or number of trees required to fully utilize the land's growth potential.

STREAM CHANNEL STABILITY. A classification system that utilizes ocular estimates of various channel, bank, and riparian area features to evaluate channel health.

STREAM CLASSES.

KNF Stream Class I - Large Perennial Streams These streams run yearlong, and many of them will display riparian vegetative conditions for at least a 100-foot-wide distance from the stream (each side), especially in the more gentle topography. Many of these streams are not included, or only a portion of them are included, within the suitable timber Management Areas (MAs 11,12, and 14-17).

KNF Stream Class II - Smaller Perennial Streams These streams usually run at least 9.5 months of the year, and many of them will not display riparian vegetative conditions for a 100-foot-wide distance from the stream (each side). Many of these streams are included within the suitable timber Management Areas (MAs 11, 12, and 14-17).

KNF Stream Class III - Intermittent and Ephemeral Streams These streams usually run less than 9.5 months of the year, but still have a definable bed and banks from flow scour. These streams will normally only display riparian vegetative conditions within the immediate streamside or bank. Recent research indicates that conditions in these streams are critical for watershed protection, especially for important sediment storage and streamflow energy dissipation. For these reasons, they warrant increased consideration and management on the KNF. In the Timber Harvest Guidelines, this Class was broken into three types (IIIA, IIIB, and IIIC) based on a channel-width distance of greater than, or less than, 3 feet; and downslope contribution.

KNF Stream Class IV - Dry Draws and Swales This Class includes low topographic areas where flow is not sufficient to develop a definable bed or banks (does not meet stream definition), but which still require resource protection guidance to insure soil stability and downstream water quality.

STREAM ORDER. It is often convenient to classify streams within a drainage basin by systematically defining the network of branches. Each nonbranching channel segment (smallest size) is designated a first-order stream. A stream which receives only first-order segments is termed a second-order stream, and so on. The order of a particular drainage basin is determined by the order of the principle or largest segment.

STRUCTURAL DIVERSITY. The variation in sizes and shapes of landscape elements, as well as diversity of pattern (ie: heterogeneity).

SUCCESSION. The changes in vegetation and in animal life that take place as the plant community evolves from bare ground to climax.

SUCCESSIONAL STAGE. A stage or recognizable condition of a plant community which occurs during its development from bare ground to climax.

SUMMER RANGE. A range, usually at higher elevation, used by deer and elk during the summer; a summer range is usually much more extensive than a winter range.

SUITABLE FOREST LAND. Forest land (as defined in 36 CFR 219.7, 219.26, 219.28) for which technology is available that will insure timber production without irreversible resource damage to soils, productivity, or watershed conditions; for which there is reasonable assurance that such lands can be adequately restocked (as provided in CFR 219.28); and for which there is management direction that indicates that timber production is an appropriate use of that area.

T

TARGET STAND. A classification of individual forest stands that reflects the desired attributes within a range of stand conditions that have the potential in meeting timber management objectives as described in the Kootenai Forest Plan. Target stands are generally described for each habitat type group based on site productivity for even-aged, multi-storied, and uneven-aged silvicultural systems. The reference to site productivity is differentiated between Mixed Conifer 1 (MC 1), Mixed Conifer 2 (MC 2), and Lodgepole Pine (LP). For example, an MC 1 designation refers to the productivity group

made up of commercial conifer (other than LP) that have the potential to produce >85 cubic feet/acre/year at the culmination of mean annual increment. An MC 2 designation includes the group that encompasses all stands not meeting the above conditions. The LP group includes lodgepole pine stands that have a full range of productivity.

TEMPORARY ROADS. Any short-lived road not intended to be a part of the forest development transportation system and not necessary for future resource management. (FSM 7705. Also see Timber Sale Contract 2400-6T).

THERMAL COVER. Vegetation used by animals to modify the adverse effects of weather. A forest stand that is at least 40 feet in height with tree canopy cover of at least 70 percent provides thermal cover. These stand conditions are achieved in closed sapling-pole stands and by all older stands unless the canopy cover is reduced below 70 percent. Deciduous stands may serve as thermal cover in summer, but not in winter.

THINNING. A cutting made to reduce stand density of trees primarily to improve growth, enhance forest health, or recover potential mortality.

THREATENED SPECIES. Any species of plant or animal which is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

TIERING. The use of a previously written environmental document with a broad scope to cover discussion of issues common to both.

TIMBER TYPES. A descriptive classification of forestland based on present occupancy of an area by tree species (ie: lodgepole, mixed conifer). More appropriately called forest cover types, this category is further defined by the composition of its vegetation and/or environmental factors that influence its locality.

TOLERANCE. See Shade Tolerance.

TREE VIGOR. The general health of a tree; affected by genetic potential and natural growing conditions such as climate and soil, as well as by biotic factors such as competition for resources from other plants, and deleterious agents such as insects and disease.

TURBIDITY. An optical measure of how fine sediment inhibits the transmission light in a given water sample due to scattering and absorption by suspended particles.

TWO-STORIED. A forest stand or plant community having two main canopy layers or "stories".

U

UNDERBURN. Understory fuels treatment.

UNDERSTORY. Vegetation (trees or shrubs) growing under the canopy formed by taller trees.

UNSUITABLE FOREST LAND. Lands not selected for timber production in Step II and III of the suitability analysis during the development of the Forest Plan due to: (1) the multiple-use objectives for the alternative preclude timber production, (2) other management objectives for the alternative limit timber production activities to the point where management requirements set forth in 36 CFR 219.28 cannot be met, and (3) the lands are not cost-efficient over the planning horizon in meeting forest objectives that include timber production. Land not appropriate for timber production shall be designated as unsuitable in the Forest Plan.

V

VEGETATION RESPONSE UNIT (VRU). An aggregation of lands with similar patterns in potential vegetation, soils, climate, topography, and response to natural processes.

VEGETATION TRANSPLANTS. Local vegetation is moved within a restored area to provide long term bank stabilizing influence or improved riparian structure and function. Transplanted vegetation must be adapted to specific site conditions where it is to be moved.

VERTICAL DIVERSITY. The diversity in an area that results from the complexity of the above ground structure of the vegetation; the more tiers of vegetation or the more diverse the species makeup is, the higher the degree of vertical diversity

VIABLE POPULATION. A wildlife population of sufficient size to maintain its existence over time in spite of normal fluctuations in population levels.

VIEWSHED. Sub-units of the landscape where the visitor's view is contained by topography similar to a watershed.

VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVE (VQO). A system of indicating the potential expectations of the visual resource by considering the frequency an area is viewed and the type of landscape.

Maximum Modification: A Visual Quality Objective meaning man's activity may dominate the characteristic landscape but should appear as a natural occurrence when viewed as background.

Modification: A Visual Quality Objective meaning man's activity may dominate the characteristic landscape but must, at the same time, utilize naturally established form, line, color, and texture. It should appear as a natural occurrence when viewed in foreground or middleground.

Partial Retention: A Visual Quality Objective which in general means man's activities may be evident but must remain subordinate to the characteristic landscape.

Retention: A Visual Quality Objective which in general means man's activities are not evident to the casual forest visitor.

Preservation: A Visual Quality Objective that provides for ecological change only.

Variety Class: Diversity of landscape character

Sensitivity Level: A particular degree or measure of viewer interest in the scenic qualities of the landscape.

VARIETY CLASS. A particular level of visual variety or diversity of landscape character.

VIGOR. See Tree Vigor.

VISUAL RESOURCE. The composite of landforms, water features, vegetative patterns and cultural features which create the visual environment.

VORTEX WEIRS. V-shaped structures of rock and/or logs used for pool formation, grade control, and to reduce bank stress. The "V" points upstream and forms a scour pool below the structure. Height of the structure relative to bankfull and angle of the point of the "V" determines pool dimensions.

W

WATER YIELD. The measured output of the Forest's streams.

WILDERNESS. All lands included in the National Wilderness Preservation System by public law; generally defined as undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence without permanent improvements or human habitation.

WILDFIRE. Any fire not designated and managed as a prescribed fire with an approved prescription.

WILDLAND/URBAN INTERFACE: The line, area or zone where structures and other human development meets or intermingles with the wildland.

WINDTHROW. The action of wind uprooting trees.

WINTER RANGE. A range, usually at lower elevation, used by migratory deer and elk during the winter months; usually better defined and smaller than summer ranges.

Y

YARDING. A method of bringing logs in to a roadside area or landing, for truck transport. Methods may include forms of skyline cable logging systems, ground-based skidding, balloon, helicopter, etc.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACE	Allowable Clearcut Equivalent	MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
AIRFA	American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978	MS	Management Situation
ALT	Alternative	NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
ATV	All-terrain Vehicle	NCDE	Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem
BA	Biological Assessment	NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
BAA	Bear Analysis Area	NFMA	National Forest Management Act
BD	Brush Disposal	NFS	National Forest System
BMP	Best Management Practices	NFSR	National Forest System Road
BMU	Bear Management Unit	NFST	National Forest System Trail
BORZ	Bears Outside Recovery Zone	NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
CCE	Clearcut Equivalent Acres	NRT	National Recreation Trail
CCF	One Hundred Cubic Feet	NRV	Natural Range of Variability
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality	OHV	Off-highway Vehicle
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations	ORD	Open Road Density (miles per square mile)
CFS	Cubic Feet Per Second	OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
CWA	Clean Water Act	PA	Planning Area
CYE	Cabinet-Yaak Ecosystem	PL	Public Law
DBH	Diameter Breast Height	PFI	Peak Flow Increase
DEIS	Draft Environmental Impact Statement	PNV	Present Net Value
EA	Environmental Assessment	PPL	Potential Population Level
ECA	Equivalent Clearcut Acres	PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement	PSU	Planning Subunit
EMU	Elk Management Unit	RARE I & II	Roadless Area Review and Evaluation I & II
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency	RHCA	Riparian Habitat Conservation Area
ESA	Endangered Species Act	RIF	Road Impact Factor
FDR	Forest Development Road	RM	River Miles
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement	RMO	Road Management Objective
FIA	Forest Inventory and Analysis	RMO	Riparian Management Objective
FP	Forest Plan	ROG	Replacement Old Growth
FRCC	Fire Regime Condition Class	ROS	Recreation Opportunity Spectrum
FSH	Forest Service Handbook	RPFI	Recommended Peak Flow Increase
FSM	Forest Service Manual	RSI	Riffle Stability Index
FVS	Forest Vegetation Simulator	SCS	Stream Channel Stability
GIS	Geographic Information Systems	SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
HE	Habitat Effectiveness	SMS	Scenery Management System
HFRA	Healthy Forests Restoration Act	SWCP	Soil and Water Conservation Practices
HIR	Historically Inventoried Roads	T&E	Threatened and Endangered Species
HRV	Historic Range of Variability	TRD	Total Road Density
HUC	Hydrologic Unit Code	TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
IDT	Interdisciplinary Team	TSMRS	Timber Stand Management Record System
IGBC	Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee	USC	United States Code
IGBG	Interagency Grizzly Bear Guidelines	USDI	United States Department of the Interior
INFS	Inland Native Fish Strategy	USGS	United States Geological Survey
IRA	Inventoried Roadless Area	USFWS	USDI-Fish & Wildlife Service
ISS	Intermittent Stored Service	UTV	Utility Terrain Vehicle
KNF	Kootenai National Forest	VQO	Visual Quality Objectives
KV	Knutson-Vandenberg Act of 1924	VRU	Vegetation Response Unit
LAU	Lynx Analysis Unit	WQLS	Water Quality Limited Segment
LWD	Large Woody Debris	WUI	Wildland Urban Interface
MA	Management Area		
MIS	Management Indicator Species		
MBF	Thousand Board Feet		
MFWP	Montana Dept. Fish Wildlife and Parks		
MMBF	Million Board Feet		